

MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

VOLUME 36

JULY, 2011

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



Civil War
and
Rebellion



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President's Message

*By
Phil Stangler*

Welcome to the 51st Annual Coin Show of the Missouri Numismatic Society, MNS. This year's show is commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War.

Our show chairman, Sid Nusbaum, has worked very hard to make this show even better than last years. He has signed up more dealers, added more room to the bourse and exhibit areas and found two civil war reenactors to attend the show and provide our attendees with an up close and personal experience.

On Thursday Mr. Lincoln, aka Dennis Boggs, will appear to open the show and speak with our guests during the show's hours. He then will be the special speaker at our monthly club meeting. Mr. Boggs has spent many years perfecting his craft and those who have met him, including me, swear that they are in the presence of Honest Abe himself.

Sid has also invited the Battle of Wentzville reenactors to set up camp at our show. This battle, one of the earliest of the war, occurred on July 16 -17, 1861.

Our thanks go out to Sid for his hard work that started during last year's show and continues until this one is over. We also thank Jenny for her work assisting Sid and helping him coordinate the specifics of the show.

Our show is put together by volunteers. While many of our club members donate their time, I would like to mention a few: Norm Bowers, who organized the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminar, Kathy Skelton, who coordinated the exhibits, Chris Sutter, our Journal editor, the Scotsman team, including John Bush, who conduct the auction, Jim Moores, who mans the Central States informational table, and the Ozarks' Coin Club youths who help the dealers as they setup and take down their tables.

We are continuing our successful practice of combining our monthly meeting with the Show. Our July meeting will be held on Thursday, after the Show is over for the day. As mentioned above, our special guest speaker will be Mr. Lincoln.

In this year's show the club took a big risk. We decided to supply the dealer cases and lighting from our own supply instead of hiring someone else. We were hesitant in the past to do this because of the people required to support this and the willingness of someone to coordinate the effort. Once again Sid has come on strong in administrating the effort and the club has supplied the peoplepower. This shows what a great club we have and the willingness of the members to get involved.

This past year also saw the moving of our storage locker to a better climate controlled facility. Sid took the lead in this and the members stepped up to help.

I am extending an invitation to you to become a member of the MNS. Our meetings provide a friendly environment to meet with fellow collectors and add to your numismatic knowledge. One of the major club benefits we offer is two all expenses paid scholarships to the American Numismatic Association's Summer Session. These are one week programs held in Colorado Springs, Colorado filled with courses on topics ranging from grading US coins to coin photography. I was fortunate to win one of this year's scholarships. I had an experience that I will never forget!

Thanks for attending our Show. Please see the last page of the Journal for a list of meeting times and the topic of numismatic interest that will be covered.

An Early View of St. Louis

By

Ronald Horstman

Numismatist and Financial Historian

Interestingly, one of the earliest known views of St. Louis appears on a bank note of the city. This illustration appearing on the \$10.00 note of the Bank of the State of Missouri shows the steamer “Pike” arriving at St. Louis in 1817. The vessel traveled regularly between St. Louis and Louisville carrying both freight and passengers. Stops were to be made at Herculaneum, St. Genevieve and Cape Girardeau.



This note, engraved by the firm of Draper, Tappon, Longacre and Company, was placed into circulation shortly after the bank’s opening in 1837. Shown are residents and Indians on the bluff overlooking the river. The seated Indian, gazing into the distance, is a figure often used on bank notes to illustrate the progress of the white settlers at the expense of the Native Americans.

The road shown, which would have been at the foot of the present day Market Street, was one of only two accesses from the town to the water’s edge. The stone removed in the making of this road was used in the construction of homes and businesses.

John F. Darby, in his book “Personal Recollections”, described the riverfront in 1818 as being a solid limestone bluff, rising north of Market Street to over 40 feet in height. When the river was low, a rock shelf was exposed, extending from the base of the bluff out 100 feet or more to the water’s edge. People could walk on this shelf from Market Street north to Morgan Street. The Mississippi was constantly changing, and at times sandbars would appear extending from the rock shelf several hundred feet further into the river.



In the background of this vignette, the part of Illinois now known as East St. Louis can be seen. James Piggott, a retired army captain, first settled this area in 1783 when he constructed two log cabins and established a ferry service across the river. This first village was known as Washington, but was lost to flood waters after a couple of years.

In 1815, Etienne Pincouneau constructed a brick tavern on the site and renamed the area Jacksonville. In 1817, two local merchants, John McKnight and Thomas Brody, purchased land from Pincouneau and renamed it Illinoistown. In 1861, the present name of East St. Louis was adopted.

Important Dates in Postage and Fractional Currency History and What Happened on those Dates in the Civil War

By
Rob Kravitz

Saturday, August 10th 1861:

Union General Nathaniel Lyon knows that he does not have enough men (just 8,000) to protect the city of Springfield Missouri from the confederate force of 15,000 men before General Fremont can send help from St. Louis. He therefore attacks the confederates at Wilson's Creek hoping to at least delay the advance. General Lyon is killed on Bloody Ridge while heading a charge. Even though Wilson's Creek is a significant confederate victory, General McCulloch's army received a severe mauling therefore unable to pursue the retreating Union Army.



The Hoarding of Coins Begins:

After the Union losses at Bull Run (July 21, 1861) and Wilson's Creek the union citizens now realize that it could be a long war. Many people start saving copper, silver and gold coins for their intrinsic value.

Saturday, December 28th 1861:

The New York banks stopped specie payments. "Specie payment" means the banks would not redeem paper money for coins. Soon merchants would have no coins to make change for their customers.

Same Day in the Civil War:

At Mount Zion Missouri the 3rd Missouri Union Cavalry scattered a rebel force of 900. The Union forces lost 5 killed and 63 wounded. The rebels lost 25 killed and 175 wounded.

Sunday, April 27th 1862 – Naval Battle:

The Confederate blockade runner "Bermuda" is captured by the Union ship "U.S.S. Mercedita". The cargo, which was on its way to the Confederacy, com-



prised many rifles, barrels of powder, and cases of swords. Also included were reams of CSA watermarked paper. Since the paper was a prize of war the Treasury Department bought it. The CSA watermarked paper was used to print 2nd and 3rd issue fractional currency proofs (specimens).

Therefore all the CSA watermarked notes were at one time in a naval battle in the civil war!

Thursday, July 17th 1862:

President Lincoln signed a law allowing for the use of postage stamps as money. This and Secretary Treasurer Spinner's idea of postage stamps on treasury paper was the birth of Postage currency!

That Same Day in the Civil War:

Colonel Morgan's confederate raiders make a surprise attack on union troops and capture Cynthia, Kentucky. There were 17 union troops and 24 confederates killed.

Thursday, August 21st 1862:

The printing of postage currency starts today with the printing of the straight edge no monogram notes. The treasury distributes a small amount of these to the army paymasters at the end of August.

That Same Day in the Civil War:

Union troops capture almost 2,000 and kill over 700 confederate troops at the Rappahannock River.

Monday, September 15th, 1862:

The printing of the 1st issue perforated, no monogram notes starts today.

Wednesday, September 17th, 1862 – the Battle of Antietam:

The union general Burnside attacks the confederate southern right flank pushing to the side and crossing "Burnside" bridge and advancing on Antietam. They are finally stopped by confederate general Hill. Both sides had very heavy casualties: the Union had 2,108 killed 9,549 wounded, the Confederates had 2,700 killed, 9,024 wounded but with 2,000 missing! So, no side really won, but the union forces did stop General Lee's invasion of the north. Antietam is considered the bloodiest single day of the Civil War!

Act of March 3rd 1863:

This Act authorized the printing of the second issue and the name changed from postage to fractional currency. To save money these were all now printed by the Government instead of the private bank note companies.



Civil War News That Same Day:

To help the war effort, Congress passes the Conscription Act that calls for the enlistment in military service of all male citizens between 20 and 45 years of age for 3 years of service.

May 27th 1863 – End of Postage Currency

The last of the postage currency is printed. Soon (October 1863) the second issue fractional currency will be printed. Change shortages are no longer present since the postage currency filled the needs of the merchants and became the “pocket change” of the north for the rest of the war and many years after until 1876.

Same Day in the Civil War:

Union General Banks begins the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, since the initial attack was fought off by the Confederates under General Gardner

Saturday, October 10th 1863:

The second issue printing of fractional currency starts today. First to be printed were the fiber paper notes. They were only printed for a short time as they were hard to print (did not hold ink very well) and they split apart too easy.

Civil War That Same Day:

Some minor skirmishes take place along the Rapidan in Virginia as General Lee tries to maneuver behind the union army under General Meade.

Thursday, November 10th 1864:

The printing of the second issue fractionals began on regular bank note type paper.

Civil War That Same Day:

After his defeat at Cedar Creek, Jubal Early leads what's left of his confederate troops to harass General Sheridan's union army in the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.



Monday, December 5th 1864:

The first notes of the 3rd issue are printed on this date, the first fiber paper justice notes. FR1351, FR1352, FR1353, FR1354 and FR1357 all have red backs and surcharges of “S-2-6-4”. All are very scarce to very

rare. The rarest being FR1352 with only three known!

Civil War That Same Day:

General Thomas prepares to attack the confederate army at Nashville Tennessee under General Hood. There is bad weather (freezing rain) so general Thomas waits...

Monday, January 23rd 1865:

The first release of the 3 cent third issue fractional notes begins today. This note not only is the smallest denomination, but also the smallest in size, just 39mm by 64mm.

Civil War That Same Day:

Eleven confederate warships sail down the James River hoping to attack the union fleet at Fort Fisher North Carolina. Because of the obstructions laid on General Grant's orders six months earlier, four ships run aground. At dawn they come under fire from the union guns. One ship is destroyed and the rest turn tail and escape.

Tuesday, February 21st 1865:

The first of just 16,000 red back 25 cent third issue notes are released.

Civil War That Same Day:

Confederate General Bragg orders the evacuation of his troops from Wilmington, North Carolina, which is the last major confederate port. Union General Cox and his men are closing in fast from the west.

Friday, March 3rd 1865:

Congress passes the act providing for a three cent coin: 75% copper / 25% nickel to replace the three cent fractional currency.

Civil War, Thursday March 2nd 1865:

George Armstrong Custer's 5,000 strong cavalry division attacks Jubal Early's entrenched 2,000 strong confederate position at Waynes Borough in the Shenandoah Valley. Most of the confederates are taken prisoner, over 1,000 men along with 200 wagons of supplies. This was a major union victory!

Wednesday, March 22nd 1865:

The 25 cent third issue green back fiber paper notes start to be issued. They are FR1297, FR1298, FR1299 and the rare FR1300.



Civil War That Same Day:

Union General Wilson with 13,000 men crosses the Tennessee River to Selma, Alabama to destroy on of the South's last munitions factories.

Wednesday, April 5th 1865:

The last of the 3 cent third issue notes are released, since the denomination was abolished by the Act of March 3rd 1865.

Civil War That Same Day:

General Lee moves his army towards Farmville Virginia. Out of supplies he hopes to feed his hungry army there. His further retreat is blocked by the union at the Danville Railroad. The war will soon end!

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A Collectors Guide to Postage and Fractional Currency – 2003

About the Author:

Rob Kravitz is the Author of the definitive book on Fractional Currency titled: *A Collector's Guide to Postage & Fractional Currency*. He is a dealer who attends most major shows, and he currently resides in St. Louis. Visit his website at www.robfrac.com and order a newsletter or buy the book.

Abraham Lincoln

February 12, 1809 - April 15, 1865

By
Kathy Skelton

What more can be said of Abraham Lincoln that over 1,500 books have not already covered?

Did you know that he did not have a middle name (many people in that era did not)?

Did you know that he was a member of the political Whig Party? When the party became virtually defunct in 1856 Lincoln quit and was nominated by his Springfield lawyer friend George Ashmun for presidency in the Republican Party.



Did you know that he prevented British recognition of the Confederacy by handling the Trent affair late in 1861?

Did you know that the Gettysburg Address of 1863 is one of the most quoted speeches in American history?

Did you know that he was born on a farm called Sinking Spring in Hardin County (now LaRue County) Kentucky? In 1816 the family moved to Perry County (now Spencer County) Indiana. In 1830 the family settled on public land in Macon County, Illinois. A year later they relocated to Coles County, Illinois.



Did you know that in 1831 he was hired by a businessman named Denton Offutt to take goods by flatboat to New Orleans and was so disgusted by seeing slavery firsthand - he walked back home?

Did you know that the first love of his life (Ann Rutledge) died (probably from typhoid fever) before they were formally engaged?

In 1840 Lincoln became engaged to Mary Todd (from Lexington, Kentucky) but as the wedding approached in 1841, the couple split? They later met at a party and then married on November 4, 1842 in Springfield, Illinois.



Did you know that out of 4 children, only Robert lived to adulthood?

Did you know that he is the only president to hold a patent (for the flotation device for the movement of boats in shallow water)?

Did you know that Lincoln's head of security was Allan Pinkerton? Mr. Pinkerton discovered an assassination attempt on Lincoln in Baltimore while he was en-route to his inauguration.

Did you know that in the Revenue Act of 1861 he created the first U.S. income tax?

Did you know that in 1862 he presided over the National Banking Act which established a national currency? Also that same year Lincoln approved of creating the Department of Agriculture.

Did you know that Lincoln is largely responsible for the institution of the Thanksgiving holiday being on the last Thursday in November?

Did you know that in 1864 Lincoln signed the act that protected the area later called Yosemite National Park?

Did you know that Lincoln's bodyguard, John Parker, left Ford's Theater during intermission to join Lincoln's coachman for drinks in the Star Saloon next door?

Did you know that the Lincoln died at 7:22 a.m.? Secretary of War Edwin Stanton saluted and said, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Did you know that the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in the Mall in Washington was in 1909?

Did you know that in 1987 there were 4.3 million visitors to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington?

Did you know that a 2004 study found that scholars in history and politics ranked Lincoln number one, while legal scholars place him second (after Washington)?

Did you know that Lincoln cents from 1909 - 1942 consists of bronze (95% copper, 5% tin and zinc)?

Did you know that in 1943 the Lincoln cent was zinc-coated steel?

Did you know that from 1944 - 1981 Lincoln cents consist of brass (95% copper, 5% zinc)?

Did you know that in 1974 the mint experimented in an aluminum variety (test strikes only, not circulated)?



Did you know that from 1982 - present the Lincoln cent consists of 97.5% zinc, 2.5% copper?



Did you know that the Lincoln cent designer (Victor David Brenner) was born in Lithuania?

Did you know that the Secretary of the Treasury (Franklin MacVeagh) gave his approval on July 14, 1909 to release the Lincoln cent (less than three weeks later, on August 2, the new coin was released to the public)?



Did you know that in 1909 the U.S. had six different cents (the 1909 and 1909-S Indian Head cents, and four Lincoln coins: 1909 VDB, 1909-S VDB, 1909 and 1909-S)?

Did you know that the assistant engraver at the Philadelphia Mint, Frank Gasparro, designed the new reverse for the Lincoln cent (to commemorate the 150th birthday)?

Did you know that the Lincoln Memorial (on the reverse) is shown in sufficient detail to discern the statue of Lincoln?

Did you know that until 1999 Lincoln is the only person to be depicted on both sides of a coin (in 1999 the New Jersey state quarter depicts George Washington on both sides)?

Did you know that swallowing a penny (which is 97.5% zinc) is toxic and can cause damage to the stomach lining? (It is usually fatal in dogs and parrots).



Did you know that there is a regulation criminalizing the melting of pennies (US Department of the Treasury, December 14, 2006)?

How Commemorative Coinage Came to Be

By
Arlie R. Slabaugh



The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago was to be the finest that the world had yet seen. Millions of dollars had been raised through the sale of bonds in Chicago and since business conditions were none too good the stage was reached where it was very difficult to sell any more. Yet more money was needed to complete the Exposition before it could open. The Board of Directors decided to appeal to Congress for aid.



Efforts were made to secure an appropriation of \$5,000,000 but Congress wanted to give a loan. The Exposition already had too many bonds to pay off and didn't want a loan from the government which would have taken priority over local loans. Even though a subcommittee of Congress investigated and presented a 680-page printed report to Congress which showed how wonderful the Exposition would be and that the money was needed, the money was not forthcoming.

It was now summer of 1892 and soon time for Congress to adjourn when an idea was brought forth for a coinage of souvenir half dollars, to be coined out of subsidiary coin in the Treasury, to the amount of \$5,000,000. It was felt that a Congressional appropriation for \$5,000,000 in this form might have a better chance of passing since the necessary silver was already on hand in the Treasury. But the House kept delaying action on the bill so finally it was given to the more friendly Senate to pass. Here it was attached to the Sundry Civil Bill in which the House was interested, hoping that the House would pass the bill along with the appropriation rider. It didn't and a compromise was finally agreed on. The appropriation was removed and introduced and passed as a separate bill but for only \$2,500,000 in half dollars instead of the \$5,000,000 wanted.

And that's how commemorative coins began in the United States. The same Act also explains why they are sold at a premium instead of being circulated at face value. If the Columbian Exposition had obtained the \$5,000,000 in Columbian half dollars as it wanted, they would have been spent by the Exposition at face, but since the appropriation was halved they decided to try selling them at double (\$1.00) and in that way obtain the \$5,000,000 they wanted. Ever since commemoratives have followed this precedent of being sold for double face or more.

Reprinted from *United States Commemorative Coinage*, Arlie R. Slabaugh, 1962

The Wealth of the South Mulings

By

Melvin Fuld and George Fuld

The so-called “Wealth of the South mulings” represent a unique annal in the history of numismatics. They not only represent virtually the only definite token coinage struck in behalf of the South during the Civil War, but they are muled among each other as completely as possible. As an introduction to the series, a quotation from an article from the American Journal of Numismatics is useful:

“The Medalet, ‘No Submission to the North;’ ‘The Wealth of the South;’ was struck in Cincinnati, in 1860, for circulation through the Southern States, among those favoring the cause of secession. A medalet with the same reverse, ‘The Wealth of the South,’ but bearing on the obverse a shield, and the inscription, ‘Our Rights, the Constitution, and The Union,’ was struck by the same parties for circulation among the Southern Unionists, but it met with little demand. It has no date. During the manufacture of the medalet, ‘No Submission to the North,’ one of the dies was repeatedly broken, and, as a consequence, there are four varieties of the obverse. The earliest impressions have no period after the date, and are further marked by fainter rays diverging from the base of the palmetto. The later impressions show a period after the date with more prominent rays. But few were struck in copper. Those first issued were pierced and silvered.

“Those who possess this little war token, with the absence of the period, can rest assured that they have the rarest variety, and, if pierced and silvered, it is further evidence of its earlier manufacture.

“The one bearing the Union sentiments is of greater scarcity, and although the dies are in the same hands, it would be difficult either to obtain restrikes or purchase the dies.”

This interesting letter is virtually the only historical information available on this extremely interesting series. However, it is known that dies were cut by the firm of B. F. True of Cincinnati. It is interesting to note that the mulings were definitely in existence during the Civil War as a number were sold in the H. A. Smith Sale of March, 1863.

All in all this series consists of nine different dies, the four portraits of the presidential campaign of 1860 and the sometimes used Weighell dies and a blank reverse. To the best of our knowledge all possible combinations of dies and the blank reverse were made, that is there are theoretically 14 dies used in the making 105 possible combinations of these pieces. In addition, the Weighell dies of Cincinnati were used on at least several other pieces making for perhaps 10 more combinations as well as some minor die varieties. (Editor’s Note: the Weighell tokens are “Good For” tobacco tokens. The presidential tokens consisted if images of Abraham Lincoln - Illinois, John Breckinridge – Kentucky, John Bell –Tennessee and Stephen Douglas - Illinois).

It is no wonder the word “mule” is applied to these pieces, as indicating combinations of dies that should not exist. The only original combinations of these dies that was apparently intended was the actual Wealth of the South obverse with the No Submission reverse, the presidential medalets of the 1860 campaign and the Weighell combination. It is impossible to determine what the original combinations should have been of the remaining six dies, except for the fact that several dies with a blank reverse, might have been intended as “drayage” checks for these firms in Memphis as some have been seen counterstamped with “25.” (Editor’s Note: In the shipping industry and logistics, drayage is the transport of goods a short distance, often as part of a longer overall move).

It is difficult to state which of these pieces circulated, if any, as obviously many were suppressed. However, the Wealth of the South/No Submission pieces have been seen in worn condition. However, these pieces definitely belong to that select group of medals and tokens issued during the war in the South and are generally collected with the Confederate tokens

Reprinted from the September 20, 1958 Issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*

2011 Wooden Dollar

This year’s wooden dollar commemorates the Fifty-first Anniversary of the Missouri Numismatic Society’s Annual Coin Show and the Civil War’s Battle of Wentzville.

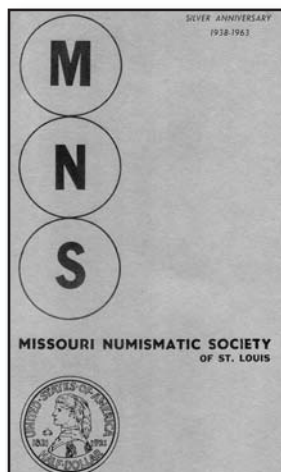


A Silver Medallion Tribute To MNS' 25th Anniversary

by

Jim Moores

MNS Life Member 328



The Missouri Numismatic Society, founded on February 15, 1938, achieved "silver anniversary" status in 1963. In honor of MNS' 25th anniversary milestone, a silver proof Austrian Maria Theresa Thaler was counterstamped with an inscription befitting the MNS' 25 years. The interesting story surrounding this silver anniversary memento can now be told, thanks in large measure to some recently discovered MNS archival material found by MNS Journal Editor and Secretary Chris Sutter.

The idea to commemorate MNS' 25th birthday with an appropriately counterstamped Maria Theresa thaler was developed by the 1963 MNS officers and board members, and pursued with vigor by club secretary Mrs. Bernice "Bink" Stevenson. (For additional information about Bink Stevenson, please see Missouri Journal of Numismatics, Volume 32, July 2007). The primary idea was to give one of each of the counterstamped coins to every current club member as a gift for the 25th year celebration.

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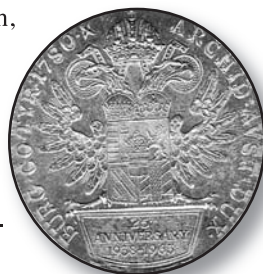
Missouri Numismatic Society of St. Louis 25th MEETING MAIN BALLROOM Coronado Hotel - 3701 Lindell - St. Louis, Missouri Monday, February 10, 1964, 8 P. M. Co-Chairmen John S. Stevenson Christian Schlaffer	
PROGRAM Opening Remarks Charles A. Page Business Meeting John S. Stevenson "The Story Behind Your MNS" Charles A. Page Introduction of Speaker Bernice F. Stevenson "Let's Make Some Money" Oscar H. Dodson U. S. N. (Ret.) Introduction of Charter Members Edward H. Boehme, Sr. and Presentation of "Charter Member" pins Board Chairman Introduction of Past Presidents and Presentation of "Past President" pins Caroline Boehme Legend of MNS 25th Anniversary Silver Mementos Christian Schlaffer Presentation of Anniversary Silver Mementos to Admiral Dodson Albert H. Wick The Cutting of the Cake Admiral Dodson Distribution of Anniversary Silver Mementos to Society Members Tom Elder Adjournment Board Member SOCIAL HOUR - REFRESHMENTS - AUCTION - BOURSE	



In August 1963, an initial contact was made with the Austrian Mint, requesting a quotation on the purchase of 500 Maria Theresa thalers. One month later, the Austrian Mint responded with a price quote of \$555.00, plus \$11.51 shipping charges. The MNS Board of Governors accepted the Austrian Mint's price quote for the 500 pieces, remitted a check in payment, and took delivery in late November 1963. In establishing a purchase quantity of 500 thalers, it was obvious that the Society thought they could sell additional quantities of the counterstamps, as the large quantity ordered far exceed the MNS membership at that time.

The counterstamp for the silver anniversary memento was designed by Christian Schlather, a MNS board member and past president. The coin was to be counter-stamped on both sides. The obverse inscription, below the bust of Maria Theresa, read "Missouri Numismatic Society, with a small vignette depicting Daniel Boone". The reverse inscription, below the saltire, or flower symbol, read "25th Anniversary 1938-1963". The field for both counterstamp marks measured approximately 3/4-inch by 3/8-inch, in a slightly tapered design.

The counterstamping was performed by Strange Manufacturing Co., Inc., 4377 Duncan Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, in January 1964. (We'll get back to the 1964 date later). Interestingly enough, only 457 of the original Austrian Mint order of 500 pieces were counterstamped. And, of these, one was given to the U. S. Customs Service and one to the coin's counterstamp designer, MNS' Christian Schlather. The remainder of the original 500 pieces were unstamped. The total charge for counterstamping 457 Maria Theresa thalers totaled \$235.50, which was broken down into \$157.00 for stamping (about 35 cents per coin), and \$78.00 for the counterstamp obverse and reverse dies.



The gala 25th anniversary meeting of the MNS occurred on February 10, 1964 - - almost 26 years since the Society's inaugural meeting. The anniversary celebration meeting was held in the main ballroom of the Coronado Hotel in mid-town St. Louis. It is unknown why the MNS delayed their milestone 25th anniversary for one year, but we might speculate that the planning necessary to successfully commemorate the event took longer than expected.

The Maria Theresa counterstamps were the centerpiece of the 25th anniversary club meeting. The evening's guest speaker, Rear Admiral Oscar Dodson - - a former ANA president and decorated WW II veteran - - was presented an anniversary silver counterstamped thaler. In addition, the counterstamp designer, MNS governor and past president Christian Schlather, gave a short presentation on the legend of the 25th anniversary silver memento. The silver anniversary counterstamps were distributed to the members present at the anniversary meeting.

An interesting twist to the Maria Theresa counterstamp distribution to the MNS

membership is that you had to pick up the commemorative thaler in person - - either at the anniversary celebration or on a subsequent meeting night. For some reason, the MNS officers decided that it would be too expensive and too cumbersome to mail specimens to non-attending members. The author personally is aware of one individual who was a member at that time, but did not secure a medal for himself because he was not able to attend club meetings for most of 1964.

On a personal note, the author did attend the 25th anniversary meeting, and therefore was given a commemorative counterstamped thaler. However, my parents, William and Augusta Moores, who were also MNS members, could not attend meetings in early 1964 since they both worked evenings. Therefore, in May 1964, they were required to write personal notes to club secretary Bink Stevenson requesting that I be allowed to pick up their commemorative thalers. Copies of those notes in the MNS archives also show that Secretary Stevenson made me sign for the two thalers being picked up.

A postscript to the MNS Maria Theresa thaler counterstamp offers further interesting insight. At the time of the 25th anniversary celebration, the MNS membership did not exceed 150 members, and some of these members never picked up their 25th anniversary memento. So, what happened to the remaining 300-350 counterstamped Maria Theresa pieces?

For a while, the club did sell a few examples to individuals who made written inquiries. In other cases, a few were given away - - for example, current ANA president Clifford Mishler is recorded in MNS records as having been sent a specimen because of his leadership capacity at Krause Publications. Also, copies were sent to the Smithsonian Institution and to the Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri. Interestingly enough, the Truman Library returned their copy, noting that it did not fit into their collection.

As for the large remaining quantities of Maria Theresa counterstamps - - well, these were sold, in bulk, to Miami, Florida coin dealer Sidney (Sid) Smith. Smith, who dealt heavily in silver dollars, reported in a January 1968 letter to Mrs. Bink Stevenson (almost 4 years after the initial distribution to MNS members) that he had not been successful in moving the remaining thalers. While he initially priced the remaining pieces at \$17.50 each, he wrote to Bink Stevenson, "that he still had 90% of them left and I don't know where the inquiries are but there weren't many that came through from your referrals."

Sid Smith has passed away, and records are not available as to the final disposition of the remaining MNS counterstamped Maria Theresa thalers. Since specimens seldom become available on the market, we can speculate that the remaining examples were melted and destroyed.

Over the past 25 years, the MNS has received several inquiries about the counterstamped Maria Theresa thalers, and the MNS Journal Editor has exchanged correspondence with serious, interested researchers. It is hoped that some of this information will be elaborated on, and shared, in a future issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics.

The Story of the Confederate States of America One Cent Coin

By
Chip Vaughn



The Lovett 1861 Confederate Penny

Early in 1861 secret agents of the Confederate States of America approached the jewelry firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle to see if they would be willing to create a design for a Confederate one cent coin. They were referred to Philadelphia engraver Robert Lovett, a well known token maker. The Confederate emissaries were impressed with a token he had previously designed featuring the profile of the Roman goddess of war, Minerva, as "Miss Liberty". After some negotiating, Lovett agreed to create a design for the new CSA one cent coin and make the dies. He went ahead with the project and struck about a dozen specimens, but suddenly got cold feet when his wife implored him to discontinue his undertaking (she was afraid that the United States government might arrest him for giving assistance to the enemy and execute him for treason). In his anxiety, he buried the dies and the coins in his basement until long after the war.

Many years later in 1873, numismatist Capt. John W. Haseltine heard a rumor that a bartender in West Philadelphia had a Confederate cent. Although he didn't believe it at first, he decided to investigate the rumor and indeed found the bartender and purchased the coin.

Haseltine recognized the obverse design of "Miss Liberty" as the work of Robert Lovett, and proceeded to contact Lovett for more information. At first Lovett continued to deny any knowledge of the coin, but after many contacts with Haseltine, he finally admitted to accidentally spending the Confederate coin at the bar and showed Haseltine the remaining eleven copper-nickel coins and the dies.

Haseltine persuaded Lovett to sell him the coins and dies and then proceeded to enlist the help of J. Colvin Randall and Peter L. Krider, also of Philadelphia, to produce restrikes. They made a point of not producing any restrikes in the original metal, copper-nickel, in order to preserve the integrity of the pieces originally struck in 1861 by Lovett.

Here is the advertisement they used to sell the restrikes:

“Philadelphia, April 2, 1874

“Having succeeded in discovering and purchasing the dies of the Confederate cent, we, the undersigned, have concluded to strike for the benefit of collectors a limited number, and in order to protect those gentlemen who had the copper-nickel pieces originally struck in 1861, we determined to strike none in that metal. Our intention was to strike 500 in copper, but after the 55th impression the collar burst and the dies were badly broken. They are now in the possession of Mr. Haseltine and may be seen at any time at his store, No. 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

“The history of this piece is probably known to most collectors, but for the information of those who are ignorant of the facts we will state that the dies were made by Mr. Lovett, of Philadelphia, in 1861, who says that they were ordered in that year by the South, that he struck but twelve pieces, but probably thinking that he might have some difficulty in reference to them (having made the dies for the South), he mentioned the matter to no one until a few months since, when he parted with ten pieces, struck in [copper-nickel] which he stated were all that he had, having lost two pieces. One of the said two pieces was the means of the dies and pieces being traced. Although the Confederacy did not adopt this piece, it will always be considered interesting as the only coinage designed for said Confederacy . . .”

Seven restrikes were made in gold, 12 in silver, and 55 in copper. By April 2, 1874, the date of the advertisement, six of the original 1861 Confederate States of America copper-nickel cents had been sold. There are actually a total of 14 original copper-nickel cents now known to exist.

For nearly a century the dies dropped out of sight and were thought to have been destroyed until they reappeared in the hands of Robert Bashlow, a New York City coin dealer in 1961. Both the obverse and reverse dies had been defaced but Bashlow hired August C. Frank & Co. of Philadelphia to make transfer dies and strike copies in a variety of metals to sell during the Civil War Centennial. The "Bashlow Restrikes" were struck in a variety of quantities in different metals: Platinum - 3; Gold - 3; Silver - 5,000; Bronze (copper) - 20,000; Goldline (gold colored brass) - 5,000; Lead - 50; Zinc - 50; Red fiber - 50. The total number of coins struck for Bashlow therefore was 30,156.

After the production run was completed, Bashlow donated both dies to the Smithsonian Institute where they currently reside.



The Bashlow 1961 Restrike

PARIS & DR. RIZAL

By

Juan M. Castro, M.D.

INTRODUCTION:

Jose P. Rizal went to the City of Paris for many reasons, initially for pleasure to enjoy the sites, centers and its people and later for his reform and propaganda movements, special training in Ophthalmology (diseases of the eyes) and finishing his books. His first two books were novels depicting the life, injustices and suffering of the Filipino people under the rule of the Spanish friars and authorities. The third book, Morga's 1609, was a Rizal edition (1890) exposing the life and culture of the people before the Spanish colonization. This article will show his trial and tribulation in the pursuit of his goals.



BACKGROUND:

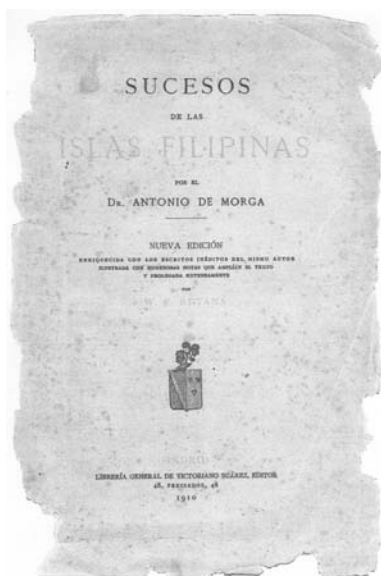
Paris is the capital and largest City of France situated in the north central part of the country. It is fabulous, enchanting and culturally very rich and considered a hub for education, business, science, politics, fashion, shopping, arts and media. At present, the city of lights as known to so many, has a population of over two million but including the metropolitan areas and suburbs, about thirteen million, making it the most populated metropolitan city in Europe. It is located on the Seine River. Some of its popular sites are the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame Cathedral, Louvre Museum, Arc de Triomphe and Versailles Palace, which I have the pleasure of visiting in the past.

In 1883 and 1885, there was no Eiffel Tower then. It was finished and

1889 UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION		
UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1889		
1,200,000 Coupons for Prizes of 25 francs ALLOWED BY THE LAW OF APRIL 4, 1889		
COUPONS FOR PRIZES OF 25 FRANCS TO THE BEARER No. 701,527		
These coupons are exempt from taxes. They have 25 tickets of 1 franc each, used for the Exposition's enhancement. They take part in 81 draws for prizes; every coupon to which no prize is awarded, will be repaid at 25 francs in 75 years. Six draws will take place during the duration of the Exposition. The payment of the prizes and the repayment of the coupons will be done by care and under the responsibility of the Real Estate Credit of France.		
TABLE OF THE DRAWINGS		
During the Exposition 6 Draws, comprised in total	from 1890 to 1899 every year	From 1900 to 1964 every year
1. Prize of 500,000 fr.	1. Prize of 50,000 fr.	1. Prize of 10,000 fr.
5. Prizes of 100,000	10 Prizes of 1,000	1. Prize of 2,000
7. Prizes of 10,000	120 Prizes of 100	200 Prizes of 100
60 Prizes of 1,000		1,000 Prizes of 25
700 Prizes of 100		
Every coupon left in circulation will be repaid at 25 francs in the last year.		
Paris, April 15, 1889		
[circular stamp - Universal Exposition 1889]		
SEEN TO THE REAL ESTATE CREDIT OF FRANCE The Secretary General [signature - illegible]		
THE CHIEF OF CONTROL [signature - illegible]		
THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF TITLES [signature - illegible]		

opened as the entrance to the public in May 1889 for the Universal Paris Exposition. It became the most visited attraction and subsequently the grand symbol of Paris that it is today. In this year also, many known artworks were done, including the work of American artist, Mary Cassatt's "Mother & Child", Van Gogh two portraits "Portraits A L'oreille Coupee", Toulouse-Lautrec "La Bavense" and many more.

Dr. Rizal was a Filipino born 1861 in Calamba, Laguna about thirty miles from Manila and executed by Spanish musketry at Bagumbayan (now Luneta), Manila in 1896. He was a well educated man in Philosophy and Letters, Medicine, Fine Arts and Languages. He was honored as the National Filipino Hero in 1903 due to his reform and propaganda movements, his books, and martyrdom. Many authors of various nationality and many countries around the world gave him honors with books of his life, works and monuments. The United States of America has at least five or more cities erecting monuments, parks or markers such as New Jersey, Seattle, Los Angeles, Chicago and Hawaii. Other countries include Belgium, Germany, Malaysia, China, Peru, Australia, Spain just to mention a few.



PARIS SOJOURN:

The pride of the Malay race, Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Filipino hero and martyr, had visited and stayed in Paris on several occasions. Apparently he has a yearning for the free loving French people and the wondrous and gay city of lights. His first contact was in the year of 1883 during his summer vacation from the Universidad Central de Madrid, Spain where he was studying to be a doctor. He stayed around two months visiting hospitals, museums including the fabulous Louvre, Thrompe de arche, other tourist spots and some friends.

His second stay in the city of Paris was after graduation from licentiate in Philosophy and Letters (1885) and Medicine (1884). He was an assistant to Ophthalmologist Dr. Louis de Weckert (1854-1906), a well-known and prominent specialist, at the Crugen Clinic from October 1885 to January 1886. But that was not all Dr. Rizal did. He was a very active and busy man. Work must be done on his book "Noli Me Tangere". He visited his friends, the Luna brothers, Juan and Antonio, practiced his fencing, posed as Sikatuna for Juan Luna's oil painting "Blood Compact" and as an Egyptian priest in "Death of Cleopatra". Trinidad Pardo de Tavera posed as Legaspi in the first painting and Paz, Trinidad's sister and Juan Luna's wife got a gift of a pair of Greek vases with Rizal's painting.



The third major sojourn in the fabulous Parisian City took place in the year of the International Paris Exposition of 1889. Prior to this, he was in the Philippines for six months from August 1887 to February 1888. He found himself unwelcome and in danger for his life. The first trip to Europe for his studies and activities took about five years from May 1882 to August 1887 and he became a doctor, ophthalmologist, linguist, and author of books including the Spanish-hated publication of 1887 “Noli Me Tangere”. He left for Hongkong, Japan, United States of America, Great Britain where he spent two months copying and annotating Morga’s 1609 book “Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas” (Events in the Philippine Islands) at the British Museum and then Paris, France. Dr. Rizal arrived in Paris March 19, 1889 and immediately got his friends

together and formed a social club called Kidlat Club meaning lightning. It served as a gathering to help one another while living in Paris. There were nine members including Rizal, Juan and Antonio Luna, Lauro Dimayuga, Baldemero Roxas, Gregorio Aguilera, Fernando Canon, Gregorio Pauter and Julio Llorente. The International Exposition opened on May 6, and closed October 31, 1889. Rising cost of living was a concern for the Filipinos and measures were taken, such as sharing rental quarters. The Eiffel Tower was opened to visitors and became one of the centers of attraction. The Kidlat group went in the first day and also saw the Buffalo Bill Show with American Indians, wearing paints and war costumes. Chief Sitting Bull was in the show. They were amazed of the proud and brave Indians and decided to change the name of their club to Indios Bravos. They pledged to excel in intellectual and physical prowess to get the admiration of foreigners, particularly the Spaniards. They practiced with enthusiasm the use of the sword and pistol and judo, the asian art of self defense which Dr. Rizal learned while in Japan.

Added to the group was Valentin Ventura and Bonifacio Villarama Jr.

RDLM was also formed by Rizal during the period. It stands for Redencion de los Malayos (Redemption of the Malays). It was a political and secret social group limited to trusted friends. Members were Aguilera, Jose Ma. Basa, Roxas, Father Jose Ma. Changco, Llorente, Marcelo H. del Pilar and Mariano Ponce. He wanted to form also an International Society of Filipinologist with Ferdinand Blumentritt as president and Rizal as secretary and have a conference during the exposition. However, it did not materialized due to lack of space and time. He was mentioned in a distin-



guished list of visitors which include the Prince of Wales, Thomas Edison, Buffalo Bill, Anne Oakley, Rosa Bonheur, Paul Gauguin, Van Gogh and others. He submitted a bust of Felix Pardo de Tavera to the Palais de la Industria and was accepted but didn't win any award. Luna, Hidalgo and Pardo de Tavera won in paintings.

In spite of these numerous activities, Dr. Rizal still managed to improve the annotation of Morga's book, which finally got published in January 1890, wrote many articles for the *La Solidaridad*, continued work on his second major book "El

Filibusterismo", finished two statues "The Beggar" and "The Maid with a Basket" and translate thirty pages of the *Ethnography of the Mindanao Tribes* for Blumentritt. He studied Filipino subjects at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris for months.



REPUBLIQUE FRANCAIS



MEDAILLE D' ARGENT



AWARD MEDAL-CHLOSS



SOUVENIR MEDAL
Palais Du Trocadero

PARIS 1889 EXPO MEDALS
Obverse & Reverse Views

ILLUSTRATIVE ITEMS:

To commemorate Rizal's day in Paris, I included some items I collected in the past and some pictures I borrowed from other sources. The coupon "Bon A Lot de 25 Francs" is an original item from the Exposition Universelle de 1889, purchased from Amsterdam, Netherland. It measured 105/8" x 6 1/8" on colored paper. It was translated and certified by Severine Domerque, a Frenchman residing in Palm City, Florida and a good friend and neighbor of my youngest daughter, Angelina Castro, Esq., Notary Public. A copy of the front cover of Morga's book "Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas" annotated by Rizal, Retana's

edition is presented. According to Ms. Lourdes T. David, Director, Rizal Library, it is a rarer copy since its pages are still connected at its edges, a printers copy. The photograph of Buffalo Bill and Sitting Bull is a copy of the original. The postcard depicting the beautiful Eiffel Tower is recent, sent by my daughter, Armella, during her tour of France.

The medals presented are four. The first one is in bronze weighing 60 grams, measuring 50 mm. in diameter and 4 mm. in width with design by Sculptor Eugene Andre Oudine (obverse) and by Jean-Baptiste Daniel-Dupuis (reverse). Provenance: Beloit, Wisconsin. The second medal "Medaille D'Argent" of the Societe Ste. Marie weighs 13.5 grams and measures 33 mm. and made of white metal. Provenance: Tel



FIVE CENTIMES 1855



FIVE CENTIMES 1885



TEN CENTIMES 1889



FIVE FRANCS 1889

FRENCH COINS
Obverse & Reverse Views

Aviv, Israel. The third medal is an award to NJS Chloss & Co., weighs 7.7 grams and diameter of 32 mm, made of brass metal. Provenance: Spring, Texas. And lastly, the souvenir medal with a loop “Palais Du Trocadero” is 27 mm. in diameter, weighs 4.7 grams and is made of brass metal. Provenance: Swanley, Kent, United Kingdom.

The French coins shown consisted of a 1889 Five Franc silver piece, a 1889 Bronze Ten Centimes, two 1885 Bronze Five Centimes and two 1855 Bronze Five Centimes.

CONCLUSIONS:

Dr. Rizal's sojourn in Paris lasted a total of around seventeen months in the three different periods, within which he was able to accomplish the goals he aimed for, that is, his education in philosophy and letters and medicine, propaganda and reform movements and his books. The books were considered treasonous in nature and forbidden in the Philippines by the Spanish authorities. He finally went home in 1892, was arrested and exiled to Dapitan, Mindanao (Southern Philippines) for four years. After outbreak of hostilities between Spanish and Filipino forces, on his way to Cuba as a physician volunteer, he was re-arrested, tried for treason, convicted and executed in 1896.

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Battle of Wentzville

July 16 & 17, 1861



Wentzville began as a depot on the Northern Missouri Railroad in 1855. The town is named after Erasmus Livingston Wentz, a railroad engineer of the time. In mid-July, 1861, Wentzville saw some minor skirmishes in the American Civil War as the occupying Union troops sustained the railroad from Confederate attack. Wentzville was incorporated as a city in 1871.

On July 15, 1861 four companies of the 2nd Missouri Infantry and two companies of the 8th Missouri Infantry left St. Louis by train, heading west on the North Missouri Railroad Line to Mexico Missouri. Their mission was to join forces with Col. Franz Sigel. When the train was about six miles west of St. Charles, the Union troops found that they were entering an area that had not yet been taken over by Union forces

therefore occasional gunfire occurred as a warning for the occupiers to get out of town.

Upon arriving in Wentzville in the evening, the soldiers ate supper, then proceeded down the railroad line into the dark and rainy night. About three miles west of town the train was attacked. Union Soldiers stepped off of the train to see what was going on but the Confederates could not be found.

After re-boarding the train, they returned to Wentzville where the wounded were treated at the Wentzville Hotel (present site of the West Allen Grill). The main room of the hotel was made into a temporary hospital.

The next morning, the Union soldiers continued their journey. Again they were attacked. After repulsing three attacks by Missouri Bushwackers, the train was able to proceed to link up with Sigel in Mexico Missouri. The actual number wounded or killed in this engagement is unknown. Some accounts place wounded at 30 and killed at 7. Cannon balls found near the railroad tracks in the area are on display at the Wentzville Historical Society's Museum room at the Green Lantern Center.

A historic marker commemorating this event is located just west of Linn Avenue on Pearce Boulevard in Bicentennial Park.

From The Battle of Wentzville website utzfmc.wordpress.com/2008/09/24/battle-of-wentzville-missouri/

The Mint and the Battle of Gettysburg

*By
Walter Thompson*

In the early part of June 1863 the principle insurgent Army under the Command of General Robert E. Lee invaded Pennsylvania. Occupying Chambersburg, York, Gettysburg and the surrounding country. Near Gettysburg on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of July, one of the most desperate conflicts of modern times took place between the United States forces commanded by General George Meade, and the insurgent army of Lee which finally terminated in favor of the Union Army, General Lee seeking escape to and across the Potomac.

The news of this formidable invasion spread an alarm thruout the State and large numbers of the Militia volunteered for the defense of the state.

The Director of the Mint, (Ex. Governor James Pollack) having made known to the employees of the institutions, his desire, that as many of them as could leave home should volunteer for the defense of the State, the following persons offered their services and proceeded at once to Harrisburg, where they reported to --.

There follows a list of the names of fifty employees of the mint who volunteered their services.

There is a note at the bottom of the list that states "The above employees in service until the emergency for which they were called had passed, when on the 27th day of July they were returned to duty at the Mint".

Reprinted from the August 1958 Issue of *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*

Three Coins From The King James Bible

By
Dale Bunyard

The King James Bible is celebrating its 400th anniversary this year. After 400 years it's still a best seller. James VI of Scotland, who also became King James I of England in 1603, took a keen interest in religion.

He commissioned the translation of the Old Testament from Hebrew, and the New Testament from Greek, by 47 translators in six committees working in London, Oxford and Cambridge. The translation took six years to complete. The first edition was printed in 1611.

There are many references to coins in the Bible, but the three coins in this article: The Tribute Penny, the Widow's Mite, and the Thirty Pieces of Silver are the most well known.

Denarius of Tiberius or Tribute Penny?

It was called a penny in the 1611 King James Version of the bible, but in ancient times while the Roman legions occupied Britain the denarius was the standard coin. This denomination gave way to the silver penny of similar value in Anglo-Saxon times. The initial "d" was retained and in the United Kingdom this symbol is still in daily use.

The Tribute Penny is the ancient coin that leads all others in demand by Christians who otherwise do not collect coins, several Bible passages mention coins but none are more certainly identified than the Tribute Penny of Matthew 22:19-22 and Mark 12:15. Both accounts name the coin shown to Jesus as a denarius (translated into English as 'penny'). Nearly everyone knows the famous line "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's".



How is it that this one type of denarius is so widely recognized as the one that played a part in this story?

Tiberius was the emperor who reigned during the time of the ministry of Christ. Roman coins were regularly used for propaganda by the emperors. Coin types tended to reflect the current news of the day. Tiberius was emperor for 23 years but he was represented only by two denarii. After 15 AD all Tiberius' denarii were the same type: the portrait of Tiberius Caesar on the obverse with the inscription "TI CAESAR DIVI AVGVSTVS" (Tiberius Caesar, Augustus

[emperor]son of the divine Augustus).The reverse featured a seated female figure, presumed to be his mother Livia, surrounded by the inscription PONTIF MAXIM (the high priest of Rome). Huge numbers of these were struck during the 22 years from 15 AD until his death in 37 AD. Thus this coin, which is in the highest demand, is among the most common of all Roman silver coins. However, because of this high demand, this coin often brings prices in the hundreds or thousands of dollars.

Widow's Mites

Coins mentioned in the Bible are extremely popular among collectors. Because of their popularity, the demand for them tends to drive up their prices. An exception is the "Widow's Mite". Widow's Mites were minted in such vast quantities that common varieties in lower grades are often found for \$8 or less.

The "Widow's Mite" refers primarily to a story that appears in Mark 12:41-44 as follows:

"And Jesus sat over against the treasury and beheld how the people cast money into the treasury: and many that were rich cast in much. And there came a certain poor widow and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing. And he called unto him his disciples, and saith unto them, Verily I say unto you, That this poor widow hath cast more in, than all they which have cast into the treasury: For all they did cast in of their abundance: but she of her want did cast in all that she had..."

Luke 21:1-4 also relates the above parable.

The most common of the types called "widow's Mites" are coins of the first Hasmonaean king to issue coins, Alexander Jannaeus. The coin features an anchor on the obverse with the Greek inscription "(Money) of King Alexander". On the reverse there is a star or a wheel with the Hebrew inscription "Yehonatan King" between the rays or spokes.



They rarely are well struck enough to read the tiny Hebrew letters. Off-center coins are the rule rather than the exception. Flans are irregularly shaped from sort-of-round to irregular to Square.

A number of tiny copper coins circulated in Judaea during the time of Christ so there is no way to establish any particular design as "the" actual Widow's Mite. Vast quantities of these small coins were made from the first century BC to first century AD. The quality was usually pretty miserable and the size varied greatly. It's very unusual to find a coin that shows all of the legends and designs on both sides.

Their value was somewhere around a quarter or a half of a "Quadrans" (the smallest denomination of all Roman coins). A widow's mite during the time of Christ could buy a pomegranate, a small fruit.



It should be emphasized that the money cast into the treasury was Jewish, and not Greek, Syrian or Roman. Coins with heathen designs, such as faces or figures were forbidden.

The money changers set up their benches convenient to the worshippers entering the Temple. They changed the heathen money into acceptable Jewish coin, for a fee. The Second commandment was strictly observed in all sacred rites of the Temple.

Exodus 20:4:

“Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth”

The practices of the moneychangers must have become so offensive that they were expelled by Christ who "overthrew the tables of the moneychangers."

Matthew 21:12:

“And Jesus went into the temple of God, and cast out all them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers and the seats of them that sold doves.”

Thirty Pieces of Silver

The "Thirty Pieces of Silver" paid to Judas Iscariot for his betrayal of Christ.

Matthew 26:15:

“And he said unto them, what will ye give me, and I will deliver him unto you? And they covenanted with him for thirty pieces of silver.”

Matthew 27:5:

“he cast down the pieces of silver... and went and hanged Himself”

There is no doubt that the "30 pieces of silver" paid were actual silver coins. It is therefore probable that there was more than one type of coin included in the payment, and that they were shekels or tetradrachms struck in the area. The most likely candidate for at least a part of the lot was the shekel of Tyre, a city now part of Lebanon.



All coin images are from author's collection.



Manhattan Coin Club
American Legion Bldg.
114 McCall Rd.
Manhattan, KS 66502

Press Release

On March 8, 2010 at the meeting of the Manhattan Coin Club, the membership approved the release for public sale an elongated penny to commemorate the state's sesquicentennial and the club's seventieth anniversary.

The elongated penny is available to interested parties for \$2.00 each. To purchase one contact Guy Coffee, 3500 River Bend Rd., Manhattan, KS. 66502, Phone (785)539-1628 in p.m. or e-mail to guycoffee@hotmail.com

A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2010 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exnumia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

86. Obv. CARDS FAN / St. Louis / Cardinals / 2010

Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



87. Obv. Cardinals / 2011 / Season

Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



88. Obv. I LOVE / THE ST LOUIS CARDINALS

Rev. Blank Elongated Cent



89. Obv. McDonald's STL / Coin 3 of 3 / AUGUST 18, 2001

Rev. blank



90. Obv. McDonald's STL / Coin 2 of 4 / JUNE 24, 2000

Rev. blank



91. Obv. STL JIM / EDMONDS / #15

Rev. blank



92. Obv. STL WILLIE / McGEE / #51
Rev. blank



93. Obv. MARK / McGwire / #25 / STL
Rev. blank



94. Obv. STL FERNANDO / VINA / #4
Rev. blank



95. Obv. STL / #5 / ALBERT / PUJOLS
Rev. blank



Missouri Numismatic Society and Dr. Rizal A New Discovered Admiration

By

Juan M. Castro, M.D.

Introduction:

Annually, the Missouri Numismatic Society holds its show and convention at the St. Charles Convention Center, St. Charles, MO. For this particular year, I visited at home Mr. Chris Sutter, corresponding secretary of the MNS and editor of the Missouri Journal of Numismatics and submitted two articles for inclusion in the journal and an exhibit for the show. He gladly accepted the offer. The articles were “Collecting Dr. Rizal” and “Dr. Rizal and the Freemasonry: A Study”. The exhibit was also about Dr. Rizal’s collection. I didn’t hear from Mr. Sutter until the assigned day of installing the exhibits, July 21, 2010, Wednesday. He inquired on whether I saw the journal already. I replied in the negative. He said, “go look at it”. I was temporarily stunned at what I saw. Dr. Rizal’s picture was on the front cover. Thus began the admiration for Dr. Rizal, the Filipino National Hero and Martyr in Saint Louis.

Background:

The City of Saint Charles, Missouri is a very fast growing and progressive community not too far from the City of Saint Louis. It is about twenty five miles driving from downtown St. Louis and the gateway arch on highway 70, just after the Missouri River Bridge. The Convention Center is a recent addition to the area. It is huge and beautiful with up-to-date facilities, wide parking lot and very accessible. Driving west, it is to the left of highway 70. Close to it is the historic shopping center adjacent to the visible and beautiful Missouri River and the Lewis and Clark Museum, the Bass Sporting Store with it’s aquarium of river fishes and the fabulous casino “Ameristar” situated by the river.

The Missouri Numismatic Society was founded in February, 1938 as a non-profit organization with the primary objectives of Numismatic Education and Promotion. It has published a journal “Missouri Journal of Numismatics” annually since August 1976. Presently, monthly meetings are held at the American Legion Headquarters Building in Creve Coeur, Missouri and include a presentation of numismatic paper by a member or occasionally expert guest speakers, small short auction and routine matters. Programs are set up for young numismatist and the Boy Scouts.



Dr. Jose P. Rizal is the Philippine national hero and martyr. He was a well and extensively educated man with degrees from different schools and universities, in the Philippines, Madrid (Spain), Paris (France) and Heidelberg (Germany). From Ateneo Municipal de Manila, he earned a Bachelor of Arts and Expert Surveyor degrees 1872-1877, Universidad de Santo Tomas, 4 years of studies in Medicine and Philosophy and Letters, Universidad Central de Madrid, Spain, Licentiate in Medicine 1884 and Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters 1885, University of Paris Crugen Clinic, Ophthalmology (eye diseases) under Dr. Louis de Wechert 1885 and the University of

Heidelberg Augenslinik under Dr. Otto Beyer 1886. On the sides, he studied fine arts and languages. He knew how to speak fluently and write in at least 22 languages or more. He had an inborn talent for fine arts and sculptures. He became the national hero because of his reformist activities, his use of the pen for patriotic views, his books of “Noli Me Tangere” (Touch Me Not), “El Filibusterismo” (Reign of Greed) and Annotation of 1609 Morga’s Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (Rizal Edition 1890) and finally his martyrdom by firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta) Manila on December 30, 1896. The first two books were novels depicting the suffering of the Filipino people under the cruel treatment and injustices of the Spanish Friars and local authorities, considered treasonous. The Morga’s book written by a Spanish lawyer, ex-vice governor of the island was historical around that period but also include life and culture of the Filipino people before the coming of the Spaniards in 1521.

Main Feature:

The Missouri Numismatic Society held the 50th annual show and convention on July 22-24, 2010 Thursday through Saturday from 6 to 8 hours daily at the St. Charles Convention Center. It was regarded the most successful event ever for the society with the highest dealers attending (160) and over 2,000 visitors. Souvenirs and give-away items consisting of the journal, key chains and tokens were taken by visitors with delight. Special gifts were given to children and young adult visitors. The Young Numismatists from the Springfield, Missouri Ozark Coin Club were ever present and around to help the “runs of things”.



The local volunteers and officers of the society were always available to help. Without these people, success would have been hard to accomplish. Just to mention a few, Phil Strangler (President), Kathy Skelton (Secretary), Christopher

Sutter (Secretary/Editor), Dr. Dave Frank (Treasurer) and Sid Nusbaum (Director/Chairman of Event), John Bush and Norm Bowers.

Seminars were conducted with the help of Norm Bowers and Jim Moores who organized the Boy Scout Seminar. Jonathan Kern with 40 years of numismatic dealership was the guest speaker and gave some input on his experience and an open forum discussion.

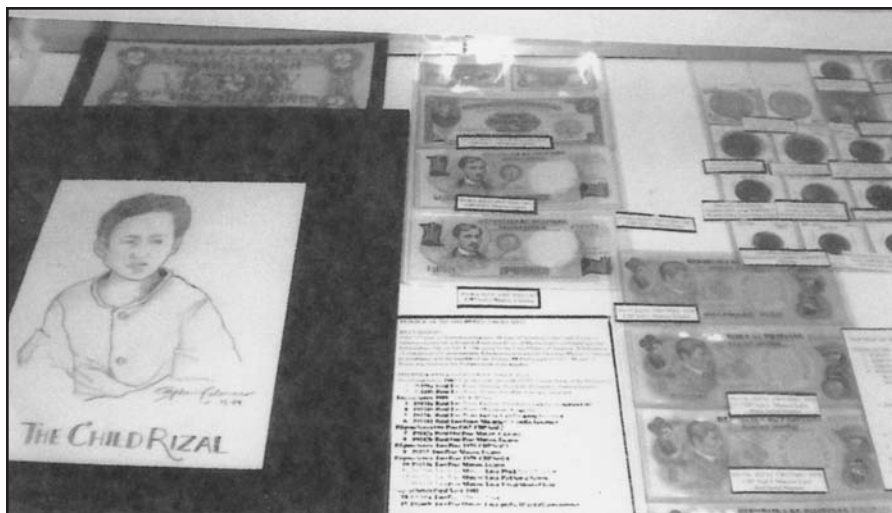
The exhibits were ably organized and coordinated by our recording secretary, Kathy Skelton. I had for exhibit one easel and four display cases. The easel showed a framed lithograph of Dr. Rizal c. 1911 and a framed ink wash drawing of the martyrdom of Dr. Rizal c. 1994 penned by Filipino Artist, Dan Libor, b. 1945. Case one showed the numismatics of Dr. Rizal (bank notes and coins) during the American era 1898-1946, includes the colonial and the commonwealth periods. Case 2 showed the Japanese Era paper notes (1943-1945). Actually, Japan set foot on Philippine soil during WWII in December 1941. Case 3 showed only Dr. Rizal's bank notes and coins during the Republic of the Philippines from 1946 to the present. Case 4 displayed some Rizal's medals and other exonumias and a Knight Templar Sword c. early 20th C.

There are other very beautiful and distinguished collections exhibited, from the American Numismatic Association, Central States Numismatic Society, Missouri Numismatic Society and individual members, Kathy Skelton, Chip Vaughn, David Murrey, Bill Leach and others.



Mr. Chris Sutter was just great in producing a fantastic journal. I had 2 articles which were previously presented to the Knights of Rizal in Springfield, Illinois. The bust portrait of Dr. Rizal was in the front cover. I interviewed Mr. Sutter the editor regarding the reasoning for the front cover. He advised me that after reading the 2 articles, he was so impressed by the man that he went further to do his research in the Internet. He said he got more impressed and filled with admiration for the great man and a martyr for his people and country. He took and copied my American Bank Co. engraving vignette of Dr. Rizal and used it for the cover. I hope





I am not in error in assuming that this is second time Dr. Rizal's picture was incorporated in an American magazine. The first instance was in the front cover of the "JAMA" the journal of the American Medical Association, January 27, 1990. It depicted an oil painting by a Filipino Artist of Rizal treating his mother's eye problem. The MNS journal has a total of nineteen (19) articles written by eleven (11) authors.



Conclusion:

It is evident that Dr. Jose P. Rizal can still live in the present and future when people can propagate his image, life works and purpose. Mr. Sutter and I have shown that desire and deed. His image of a hero is internationally acclaimed as shown by monuments, markers and other shrines around the world. Here in the



United States of America, one can find at least five (5) or more monuments around the country, Chicago, New Jersey, Seattle, Los Angeles, Hawaii. A new monument is being built in South Wales, Australia. Authors from different countries and nationalities have written articles and books about him. I know for sure, he is not forgotten in Saint Louis, Missouri.

References:

1. Missouri Journal of Numismatics, August 1976, Vol.1, No.1.
2. “ “ “ “ July 2010, Vol.35.
3. The Journal of the American Medical Association July 27, 1990.
4. Dr. Francisco M. Herbosa: The Rizals c. 2000. Dr. Herbosa is a grand nephew of Dr. Rizal.
5. Austin Craig: Lineage, Life and Labors of Jos Rizal, c.2007.
6. Austin Coates: Rizal – Filipino Nationalist & Patriot, c. 1992.

Notes about the author:

Dr. Castro retired from the private practice of medicine in South St. Louis in 1991. Since retirement, he has been active with the Missouri Numismatic Society, World Coin Club, American Legion, Knights of Rizal and running the CMA Gallery St. Louis and pursuing the completion of the Philippine History Museum.

Bookmarks

By
Guy Coffee

Below is a list of current books worth considering to check out from your local library or to even consider for purchasing for your personal library.

2011 North American Coins and Prices: A guide to U.S., Canadian and Mexican coins by David C. Harper. 20th ed. Iola, WI: Krause, ©2010. 646 p.: ill. (ISBN 9781440212864).

The Coin Collector's Survival Manual by Scott A Travers. NY: House of Collectibles, ©2010. 7th ed. xxvii, 401 p.: ill (some col.). (ISBN 9780375723391).

Collecting Lucky Coins, Tokens, and Medals: Instant expert by Rita Lewis. NY: House of Collecti-bles, ©2006. xii, 129 p.: ill. (ISBN 0375720960).

Curious Currency: The story of money from the stone age to the Internet Age by Robert D. Leonard. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing, ©2010. x, 152 p. : col. Ill. (ISBN 0794822894).

The Paper Republic: The struggle for money, credit and independence in the Republic of Texas by James Bevill. Houston, TX: Bright Sky Press, 2009. 352 p: ill (some col.). (ISBN 9781933979250; \$60.00).

Precious Metal: Investing and collecting in today's silver, gold & platinum markets by Q. David Bowers. Atlanta, GA: Whitman Publishing, ©2011. 144 p.: col. Ill. (ISBN 9780794833992).

Precious Metals Investing for Dummies by Paul J. Mladjenovic. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2008. xvii, 338 p. : ill. (ISBN 9780470130872; \$16.49)

Standard Catalog of German Coins : 1501 to present edited by Norman D. Nicol and George S. Cuhaj. 3d ed. Iola, WI Krause, 2011. 1488 p.: ill. (ISBN 9781440214028: \$78.75)

World Coins & Currency by Arlyn G. Siebar. 2d ed. Warman's companion series. Iola, WI: Krause Publications, ©2009. 271 p.: col. Ill. (ISBN 9780896898561).

Mr. Coffee is a member of the Manhattan Coin Club and the American Numismatic Association (Member #313260). He can be reached at guycoffee@hotmail.com

Early Dated Coins

By

Chip Vaughn and Deaven Zimmerman

Numismatists generally tend to catalogue their collections by date. For example, the blue Whitman coin folders (that most youngsters begin their collections with) have holes for the oldest coins in the beginning of the folder and holes for the most recent coins at the end. So, if you collect Buffalo Nickels, your collection starts at 1913 - the first date that Buffalo Nickels were made. The earliest dates are usually the most revered and desired, and often the rarest and most expensive. The desire to find the older dates of American coins led to a quest to find the earliest dated coins in the world.

We recently found an interesting website: (<http://medievalcoinage.com/>) by Sean Breazeal, and an interesting book ("The Early Dated Coins of Europe" by Robert Levinson). They feature the earliest "Anno Domini" (A.D.) dated coins, beginning with a coin minted in 1234 AD at Roskilde, Denmark with the legend ANNO DOMINI / MCCXXXIII (Roman numerals for 1234).



The Earliest Dated Coin. 1234 AD

The above example was offered in the 2008 Bruun Rasmussen Auction for 33,500 euros, but did not sell. It is one of only 7 known to exist today.

Even though the first dated coin was from 1234, many European countries did not begin dating their coins until the mid 1500's. In fact the second earliest dated coin was not struck until 138 years later in 1372 AD. Unfortunately none of the 1372 coins from Aachen (Germany) exist today, nor do any from 1373, even though we know from records that they were struck. However, there are 16 coins dated 1374 known to exist. The coin below has the date on the left half of the outer ring: AN: DNI. MCCCLXXIII.



An Aachen Turnose-groschen from 1374. This example was sold at the AG Basel Auction in 2003 for \$4680.

It was many more years before other countries began dating coins. These are a few of the countries that began dating coins in the 1400's: Switzerland (1424),

Austria (1450), France (1491), and Hungary (1499). Poland was dating its coins by 1507. England's first dated coin was in 1548, and Spain didn't begin dating coins until the mid 1550's.

The earliest coin dated with "modern numbers" instead of Roman numerals was struck in St Gallen, Switzerland in 1424. However, the next struck with modern numbers was not minted until 1456, 32 years later, in the Hapsburg duchies of Austria and Styria.



1424 St Gallen Silver Plappart
Sold at Leu Numismatik Sale #84, \$8300

Another interesting side issue of the early coins is the changing shape of the numbers. Medieval numbers were quite different than the numbers we're used to seeing today. For example here are pictures of the dates from 3 coins minted in 1475:



The first example has a nearly unrecognizable date; the "1" and "4" are worn away, the "7" looks like an upside down "V", and the "5" looks just like a modern "7". You probably won't recognize a date in the 2nd example either. It looks like a "1" followed by a "looped ribbon" an upside down "V" and finally by a retrograde "N". The 3rd coin looks like a "1" followed by a "looped ribbon" an upside down "V" and a "lightening bolt".

Look again at the 3rd example, if you tilt the "looped ribbon" to the left, it begins to look a little more like a modern "4"; tilt the upside down "V" to the right and it begins to look like a modern "7". Also, if you tilt the retrograde "N" from the second example to the right, it begins to resemble the lightening bolt in the 3rd example. Then if you tilt it a little more to the right, it begins to look like a modern "5" like this coin from 1505:



In addition to the above oddities, there is the "2" which often looked more like a "Z", and the 3 which would sometimes look like a squiggly line.



Here are some other examples of quirky looking dates:



The other numbers (1,6,8,9, and 0) pretty much looked just like they currently do. By the mid 1500's the 2,3,4,5 and 7 had evolved to where they more closely resembled their modern counterparts.

Most coins dated before 1500 are fairly rare and expensive, but some decent examples can be found occasionally in the \$50 to \$100 range. Coins from the early and mid 1500's can often still be found for much less than \$50.

Here are a few examples with descriptions below (the arrows point to the date on each coin):



Exhibit A



Exhibit B



Exhibit C



Exhibit D



Exhibit E



Exhibit F

Exhibit A: Sold for \$90. LOW COUNTRIES, Brabant. Maria van Bourgondië. 1477-1482. AR Dubbel vuurijzer (26mm, 2.79 g, 3h). Antwerpen (Antwerp) mint. Dated (1479). Two lions rampant combatant; briquet above / Coat-of-arms over long cross fleurée. Levinson II-38. Good VF, toned.

Exhibit B: Sold for \$65. (Not including buyer's fees). LOW COUNTRIES, Holland. Filips I de Schone (the Handsome), 1492-1506. AR Dubbele stuiver (26mm, 2.80 g, 12h). Dordrecht mint. Dated (1499). Crowned coat-of-arms with in polylobe / Voided cross fleurée. Levinson III-270a. Near VF, toned.

Exhibit C: Sold For \$65. LITHUANIA, Grand Duchy. Zygmantas II Senasis (the Old). 1506-1544. AR Pusgrašis (19mm, 1.19 g, 4h). Vilna (Vilnius) mint. Dated (15)12. Knight on horseback left, holding reins and sword / Crowned imperial eagle facing, head left, with wings spread. Gumowski 507. Good VF.

Exhibit D: Sold For \$45. AUSTRIA, Holy Roman Empire. Ferdinand I. As king of Bohemia and Hungary, 1526-1564. AR Denar (14mm, 0.53 g, 4h). Körmöcbánya (Kremnitz) mint. Dated 1528. · FERDINAND · D · G · R · VNG ·, Hungarian coat of arms / PATRONA · · VNGARIE, Madonna seated facing, holding infant with both arms; K-B across field. Huszár 935. Superb EF.

Exhibit E: Sold For \$25. HUNGARY. Ferdinand I. 1526-1564. AR Denar (15mm, 0.50 g, 7h). Körmöcbánya (Kremnitz) mint; Bernard Beheim?, mintmaster. Dated 1546. * FERDINAND * D * G * R * VNG *, coat-of-arms / * PATRONA * * VNGARIE *, Madonna seated facing, holding infant with both arms; K to left, B to right. Pohl, Münzzeichen -; cf. Huszár 935. EF, toned, a few deposits. Good metal.

Exhibit F: Sold for \$15. Lithuania. Sigismund II Augustus (1544-1572). Silver Double Denar (14 mm). Litewski Mint. Dated 1566. Knight on horseback / Crown with "SA" monogram below, 1566. Near VF.

References: Medieval Coinage (<http://medievalcoinage.com>) ; "The Early Dated Coins of Europe" by Robert Levinson; and Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (<http://cngcoins.com>).

Photos courtesy of: Medieval Coinage (<http://medievalcoinage.com>); Classical Numismatic Group, Inc. (<http://cngcoins.com>); and Vaughn Rare Coin Gallery (<http://www.vaughncoins.com>)

MNS Award of Merit

The MSN Award of Merit is used to acknowledge members of the MNS who have given of themselves in time and effort above and beyond the average member.

The award was started in 1970 with the recognition of 24 members. Two of those honored continue to be members today: Eric Newman and Russ Vogelsang.

Sixty-seven of the awards have been made; the latest was in 2010 to Norman Bowers. Mr. Bowers was recognized for his service on the MSN Board of Directors, his writings in the annual Journal, his conducting of the Boy Scout Merit Badge Seminars at the Annual Coin Show and for guidance and support to the club over the years.

Some of the other recipients of the award have been: John Foster (1978), Jim Moores (1979) Sid and Jenny Nusbaum (1979 / 1992), Mike Pfeifferkorn (1979), Ron Horstman (1980) John Bush (1993), and Dave Frank (1994).

Potential awardees are selected by the club president and approved by two board members.



Civil War Coinage

By

Norman Bowers

The four years before the Civil War, the war years themselves and the years up to 1891 saw major changes in the coinage of the United States. These changes encompass major design changes, coin sizes, differences in metals, wording on the coins and certainly as the nation entered the industrial age of the US we begin to see higher mintages across the board.

The Act of 1857 ending the use of the US half cent and large cent largely because of the cost of producing and distributing them and that they had become unpopular with the public was a major reason to change mint operations. This act also allowed for the call in of old Spanish and Mexican coins. Old US half cents and large cents could also be exchanged for the new small cents and silver coins. The new cents were referred to as nickels or the nickel cents at that time. Although the 1856 Eagle Cent was actually a pattern, designed to show Congress how the nickel cent would look, a quantity were known to have been released during the Civil War. Flying Eagle cents were discontinued in 1859 as the Indian Cent appeared. Copper-nickel was used through 1864 until the metal was replaced with bronze. During the 1862 – 1864 war years tokens known as Civil War tokens and store cards were heavily produced and used throughout the larger northern cities. The Government, however, made the issuance of such tokens illegal by putting the act of April 22, 1864 into law.

The US two cent piece (1864-1873) was created by the same 22 April coin act. The act specified the coin would be 96 grains of the same alloy as the cent. The two cent series is one of the short-lived series of US coinage. There was increased religious sentiment during the Civil War and as a result the Motto “In God We Trust” appeared for the first time on this coin.

The use of the silver three cent piece was heavy during the war and the cost of using silver caused the government to change the size and the alloy of this coin to copper-nickel in 1865. The coins were minted and used regularly through 1889. Severe shortages of small change for businesses in the north during the Civil War and immediately thereafter was helped by the Act of May 16, 1866 which introduced the shield nickel. There were two varieties of the shield nickel. In 1866-67 the coin was designed with rays between the stars on the reverse. From 1867 to 1883 the rays were removed from the coins. In 1877 and 1878 only proof pieces were struck.

Dimes minted since 1796 in the US continued to be used regularly in the 1800's. Seven different designs had been used since their introduction. In 1860 a new variety of the Seated Liberty dime, variety 4 with the legend on the obverse was introduced. This style was used through 1873 until arrows reappeared on the 1873 and 1874 versions from each of the mints.

The US twenty cent piece, while not introduced as a result of the Civil War, was a very short-lived coin. It was minted from 1875 through 1878. The public complained that its design and size resembled a quarter. The coin is, however, quite popular today with type set collectors.

The US Bust quarter also minted in silver since 1796 was a popular coin up to and through the Civil War. The second design of the quarter was introduced in 1838. In both 1838 and 1839 this variety 1 type quarter had no drapery off of Liberty's left arm. Variety 2 and 3 with rays and arrows at the date were the designs used through 1855. Production of Variety 1 was resumed from 1856 to 1865. In the case of the US Seated Half Dollar the mint returned to the Variety 1 design in 1861 and used it until 1866. The half dollars were also minted in 1873 and 1874 with arrows at both sides of the date. These coins were replaced with the Variety 4 which featured the motto "In God We Trust" added above the eagle on the reverse. The design was changed in 1892 with the introduction of the Barber half dollar.

The US Seated Liberty dollar of 1840-1866 was a popular coin particularly when used in the West. In 1866 this coin, like the Seated Half dollar, had the motto "In God We Trust" added above the eagle on the reverse. This design ran through 1873.

The last coin in this discussion is the Trade Dollar of 1873 – 1895. This coin was issued for circulation in the Orient to compete with dollar size coins of other countries. According to the US Redbook this coin weighed 420 grains compared to 412 ½ grains which is the weight of a regular US silver dollar. In 1887 a law was passed authorizing the Treasury to redeem, for six months, all Trade dollars which were not damaged. The law authorizing Trade dollars was repealed in February, 1887.

In review, the years just before the Civil War, during the war itself, and during some 8 to 10 years after the war saw major changes in US coinage. While history has documented the shortage of coins in the US just before and during the war, the need for coins during the war and the ever increasing need for coins in the industrial age we know the mint did its best to adjust its production accordingly. The quick adaption to the near national use of Civil War tokens and store cards was largely in response to northern war needs. It was a timely move by the Government in April of 1864 to prohibit the production and use of them even though over a million of them were thought to exist at that time.

No other period of time in US history saw such major changes in the production and use of US coinage designs and distribution.

Source: A Guidebook of United States Coins, R.S. Yeoman, 51st Edition, 1998 Golden Books Publishing Co. Inc., Racine, Wisconsin 53404.

How Well Do You Know The Missouri Civil War Battles?

The Show theme this year is the Civil War, or the War Between the States, as those of a Southern leaning refer to it. You may be surprised to know that Missouri had 45 percent of the battles in the first year of the war (1861). It also had more battles or engagements during the entire war than all but two other states (Virginia and Tennessee).

1. On August 10, 1861 Major General Sterling Price and Brigadier General Ben McCulloch (CSA) met Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon and Major General Samuel Sturgis (US) at what battle?
2. The 3rd Iowa Infantry attacked the 4th Division Missouri State Guard on September 17, 1861. Lieutenant Colonel John Scott (US) and General D.R. Atchison (CSA) were the commanding officers of what battle?
3. September 27, 1864 was the date when the Confederation advance into Missouri with the intent of taking St. Louis was stopped at Ironton by US troops under the command of Brigadier General Thomas Ewing Jr. The battle is known as Fort Davidson (Pilot Knob). Who commanded the CSA troops?
4. Brigadier General Ulysses Grant (US) left Cairo, Illinois in a planned attempt to take Columbus, Kentucky. Brigadier General Gideon Pillow (CSA) setup at Belmont to block him. The battle was on November 7, 1861. What happened?
5. In August 6-9, 1862 US forces under Colonel John McNeil finally caught the Confederate force under Colonel Joseph Porter that they were pursuing. Where did this happen?



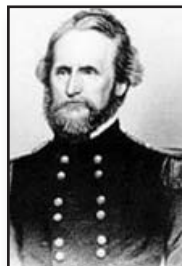
Ok, this may be a little harder than I thought. Let's switch to some easier questions about where the people of the Missouri Civil War are buried. Try to identify where these people are buried.

6. Claiborne Fox Jackson (April 4, 1806 – December 6, 1862) was the Governor of Missouri when hostilities broke out. He tried to lead the state into the Confederacy.
7. Sterling Price (September 20, 1809 – September 29, 1867) was the CSA General involved in several Missouri battles. Prior to the Civil War he was Missouri Governor (1853-1857) and was a U.S. Brigadier General during the Mexican-American War.

8. Ulysses S. Grant (April 27, 1822 - July 23, 1885) led the Union army to victory over Robert E Lee which ended the war. Grant married a St. Louisian, Julia Dent, and owned and some times resided on land located near the present day tourist attraction Grant's Farm.



9. Nathaniel Lyon (July 14, 1818 – August 10, 1861) was the first Union General killed in the war, at the battle of Wilson's Creek. He also was involved in the Camp Jackson Affair in St. Louis.



10. William Anderson (1838 – October 26, 1864) was a pro-Confederate guerrilla. He took part in the Quantrill raid on Lawrence, Kansas where 200 civilians were killed and parts of the city burned.

Bonus Question: by what name does the United States military refer to the war?

Answers on Page 52

New Challenges

If you are looking for something new that is something you can be proud of and would make a nice display to show your friends how about a type set consisting of coins that the average person may not encounter in their everyday life?



When selecting the coins in the type set you may want to pick a date and then select the coins that were in production on that date. For example: you may want to pick the day you were born. Determining the members of the set is as simple as picking up a copy of *A Guide Book of United States Coins (the Red Book)*, and spending a few minutes browsing through the pages.

Since the theme of the Coin Show this year is the Civil War, my type set will be coins of that period. I will take a little poetic license here and pretend that the Mint issues were available because with the hoarding of coinage metals, precious or otherwise, it was very unlikely that the average citizen saw any U.S. coins. The coins selected will be in XF condition. Pricing information is obtained from the current issue of **COINS** magazine, August 2011.



Starting with the largest coin that the average person may have seen, the silver dollar, a 1860-O runs about \$465. The 1861 half, quarter, dime and half dimes will set you back \$105, \$55, \$34 and \$45 respectively. These coins will all be of the same design: Seated Liberty. The cent will have a different design, Indian Head Cent. An 1863 will cost you \$25.



So for around seven hundred dollars, under two hundred and fifty if you skip the dollar, you can have a nice type set of coins of the Civil War.

Norse Centennial Medal

*By
C. Joseph Sutter*

When is a commemorative not a commemorative? When it is the 1925 Norse American Centennial commemorative metal.

The upper Midwest has a large population of Scandinavian descent. These areas were chosen as homestead sites by Nordic immigrants because of the close resemblance to the homes that they left behind.



These people are extremely proud of their ancestry. Traveling to Moorhead, Minnesota (twin city of Fargo, North Dakota) you will find a replica of a Viking Ship that was built by one man and actually sailed to Bergen, Norway in 1982 by his children. Also present is a replica of a Stave Church modeled after a twelfth century church in Vik, Norway.

Decorah, Iowa is home to the Vesterheim, which is a museum devoted to Norwegians. The city also holds an annual Nordic Fest and is home to Luther College. Luther College was founded in 1861, has 2500 students and is preparing to celebrate its sesquicentennial by welcoming the King and Queen of Norway.

Not to be forgotten is the name of one of the area's professional football teams, the Minnesota Vikings.

With this strong attention to their heritage it was no surprise that interest arose to commemorate the centennial of the arrival of the first organized immigrants from Norway. On July 5, 1825 52 people left Stavanger onboard the sloop Restaurationen. They arrived in Orleans County, New York on October 9. At the helm was Captain L.O. Helland. A complete passenger list is available. This event was commemorated on a two-Cent stamp showing the sloop, paired with a five-Cent stamp with a dragon ship.

Congressman Ole Juulson Kvale (1869-1929), who represented the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota, including Minneapolis, made the request of Congress. He petitioned for a medal instead of a coin because six commemorative coins had already been or were close to being authorized in 1925. Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial (January 14), Sesquicentennial of American Independence (March 3), Stone Mountain (March 17) and Fort Vancouver Centennial, California Diamond Jubilee, and Vermont Sesquicentennial (February 24). He also asked that the medal be made with an eight-sided format assuring against confusion with coins.



Another issue that affected the request was the controversy surrounding the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Half Dollar of 1924. The first point of controversy was religious. Since the coin was promoted by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America was the coin fraudulently pushed through Congress just to help finance the church? Was the First

Amendment guaranteeing the separation of church and state violated? The other controversial point was the choice of the two men who appeared on the face of the coin since neither was alive when the settlement being commemorated occurred.



The medal was authorized by the Act of March 2, 1925. It commemorated “the arrival in the United States of the first ship load of Norse immigrations on board the sloop Restaurationen, which event is to be celebrated at the Norse-American Centennial on the Minnesota State Fair Grounds June 6 to 9, 1925, inclusive.”

The act authorized a maximum of 40,000 to be minted. The actual number made by the Philadelphia Mint was: 33,750 medals on thick and 6,000 medals on thin silver planchets, and 100 medals on gold planchets. All of these pieces were probably struck in early May 1925. The gold medals were produced as matte proofs and sold to the public at a price of \$20 each. Fifty-three of the gold medals were later melted. A large bronze medal that was silver-plated was also produced as well as a copper die trial BN (regular strike) and a brass pattern.

The metal was designed by James Earle Fraser. The obverse depicts a Viking warrior in front of a sailing ship. “NORSE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL” and “1825 1925” also appear. The design of the ship is similar to the one in Moorhead, Minnesota. The sailing ship also appears on the reverse. Along with “AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA”, “A D 1000” and “OPUS FRASER”. “AD 1000” is a reference to the time that the Vikings, under Leif Ericson, first traveled to North America. “OPUS FRASER” means “Fraser Made it”.

As mentioned in the authorizing act the medal was prepared for the Norse-American Centennial. This event was directed by: President - Gisle C. J. Bothne, Department head and professor of Scandinavian languages and literature at the University of Minnesota, Secretary - Johan Andreas Holvik, professor at Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota, Director - Kurt Gjerset, professor at Luther College and curator of the Vesterheim Norwegian-American Museum. A pageant at the celebration centered on the life of war hero Colonel Hans Christian Heg. Colonel Heg, a Norwegian immigrant, served as brigade commander in the 15th Wisconsin Volunteer Regiment during the Civil War.

This medal has been considered as one of the US commemoratives. To illustrate this an ad that appeared in the April 18, 2011 issue of *Coin World* offered this medal under the heading of Early Silver Commemoratives. It was listed along with the 1925 Alabama and 1935 Boone. The asking price was \$1195 for a PCGS MS-65 Thin with nice toning.

These medals are not rare. They are frequently offered in auctions and by dealers in their regular stock. While the thin planchet is “rarer” in the sense that fewer were produced, both medals may be obtained in the \$200 - \$300 range for a “BU” example.

In 2000 the US Mint teamed up with the Republic of Iceland to issue what would make a nice companion piece to the medal. They were commemorating the 1000 years voyage of Leif Ericson, the same voyage mentioned on the medal.

Answers to How Well Do You Know The Missouri Civil War Battles?

1. Wilson's Creek (Oak Hills – CSA). The battle was fought in Greene and Christian Counties. It was judged a Confederate victory.
2. Liberty (Blue Mills). The Union Army was not able to break through the Confederate pickets and fell back. It was judged a Confederate victory.
3. Major General Sterling Price. The battle was a Union victory.
4. The Union forced the Confederates from Belmont. Unfortunately it was not able to withstand a Confederate counterattack and withdrew back to Cairo.
5. Kirksville. The result was the destruction of the Confederate army.
6. Sappington Cemetery in Arrow Rock. He died of stomach cancer in Little Rock, Arkansas.
7. Bellefontaine Cemetery in St. Louis. He died of “cholera-like symptoms”.
8. Why Grant's tomb of course, next to his white horse. On a serious note, Grant and his wife are in New York City's Riverside Park. He died of throat cancer.
9. His family's plot in Eastford, Connecticut. His body was mistakenly left on the battlefield and buried on a Union soldier's farm by the Confederates. It was later returned to his family.
10. Richmond, Missouri. On a gruesome note he was ambushed by a group of militiamen under the command of Colonel Samuel Cox. His body was put on public display and photographed. His head was detached and placed on a telegraph pole while his body was dragged through the streets. Then he was placed in an unmarked grave.



Bonus: War of the Rebellion.

Always Follow Good Advice!

By
C. Joseph Sutter

In last year's Journal I tried my hand at investment advice. This advice was so successful that several people who read the column have not been seen again, at least not by me. This leads me to believe that they became so rich following my advice that they were able to purchase homes in far away and exotic palaces, like Orlando Florida. Of course, my assumption was made in my usual fashion by ignoring such frivolous things as facts and common sense. I also am discounting the fact that I did not see them before they read my column.



This year I believe I have found the ultimate get rich quick scheme! The fact that it has been ridiculed by many, ok by all, in the numismatic community tells me that I have discovered a major cover-up. Why else would everyone say this is a bad idea, some even say criminal, if they were not pursuing it themselves and wanting others to stay out?

Before revealing my idea I need to provide some background information. In 1913 the United States Mint was preparing to make the Indian Head or Buffalo Nickel. However, to be on the safe side they made dies for 1913 using the Liberty Head design. According to official records, these dies were never used. (You conspiracy buffs out there will see the significant in the phrase "according to official records"!) As we all know, someone used these dies to create five Liberty Head nickels.



Here's the interesting part: rather than condemn these nickels or cry foul, the hobby community embraced these coins and made them multimillion dollar issues! So let's review: someone working outside the official authorization of the Mint made coins without a valid date, sold them legally and the coins were welcomed with open arms by the numismatic community.

So here's my advice: someone is making coins today with invalid dates. However, the numismatic community is condemning this and calling the coins counterfeit and labeling the makers as counterfeiters. As evidence I offer the 1799-cc Trade Dollar. According to official records Trade Dollars were minted from 1873-1885. Some even doubt the mint mark, claiming that Carson City was only active from 1870 until 1893. While 1799 seems to fall out of these two ranges, I am not so sure. What difference, if any, is there between this coin and the 1913 Liberty head nickel?





Another source that is ripe for picking are coins that have out-dated, or muled, reverses. In the past the Mint has revised the designs on currently issued coins. For example: in 1860 the current dime had a seated liberty on the obverse with stars surrounding it. The reverse had the words “ONE DIME” in the center with a wreath and the motto “UNITED STATES OF AMERICA” around it. The Mint revised the dime by replacing the stars on the obverse with the motto and making the wreath larger on the reverse. When someone decided to remake dime in this series they ignored the design change and matched the post 1860 obverse with the pre 1860 reverse. This is very obvious since the motto appears on both sides of the coin.

While some see counterfeits I see investment opportunity. It is well known that in the 1860’s and 1870’s the Mint created restrikes of famous coins for sale to the collector community. Who is to say that the coins you encounter were not made by the Mint? If it would do this in 1860 why would it not do it now?



In 2000 the Mint issued the Sacagawea Dollar for the first time. At some point during the year it minted a few dollars with the Washington quarter obverse and the Sacagawea reverse.

Since the date on the quarters is on the reverse and date on the dollars is on the obverse, this yielded a dateless coin. Since the two coins use different metal planchets the result was a quarter on the wrong metal. When these coins were discovered the Mint’s reaction was to deny that they were possible. So, if you come across coins of a similar nature why assume that someone in China is producing them. Remember, if the Mint could do it once, it could do it again.



Hopefully this has opened your mind to some new investment opportunities. If you are worried that these coins are not available, do not be. There are numerous citizens who are not afraid to disregard the law and import these investment coins from China and offer them on e-bay or in flea markets. So, if you see a coin that appears to be too good to be true, go ahead and buy it. You are probably purchasing something those in the know are trying to get. When the market starts to acknowledge these coins you will be sitting pretty with a large accumulation of your own.

If you still do not believe me, consider this: one of the big problems facing the country is the debt we have paid for by issuing US Government bonds. Who is the major purchaser of these bonds? The Chinese government! And where does a lot of the questionable coins come from? China! Given the lack of interest the US Government has shown in cracking down on these issues, it is not a very long stretch of the imagination to conclude that the US Government has authorized the creation of a branch of the U.S. Mint in China. Especially when you consider that some of the coins are being struck on surplus mint equipment sent to China!

2011 MNS Show Exhibitors and Exhibits

<u>Exhibitor:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Description:</u>
ANA	Lincoln	President of the Civil War
Norm Bowers	Civil War	Numismatics from the Civil War Era
Dr. Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal	Numismatics pertaining to the Philippines' national hero and martyr
Mark Hartford	Missouri's Civil War	Governor - Claiborne Fox Jackson
Joe Lindell	Augustus Saint-Gaudens	"American Renaissance" sculptor
Kyle Phillips	Star Notes	Paper money where block letters are replaced by stars
Jerry Rowe	Digging 101	Various numismatics and jewelry found with a metal detector and maps
Kathy Skelton	Lincoln	Lincoln numismatics
Chip Vaughn	Money of the Civil War	Civil War numismatics
Chip Vaughn	Early Dated Coins	Some of the earliest struck coins with Anno Domini (A.D.) dates
Dave Zeisset	Type Sets	American Coinage

FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

August 16 - 20, 2011	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
September 10, 2011	The World Coin Club of Missouri's 2011 International Coin Fair at the American Legion Post 312, 2500 Raymond Drive, Saint Charles, Missouri.
September 11, 2011	The Metro East Coin & Currency Club will hold a Show at the American Legion Hall, 1022 Vandalia Avenue (Route 159), Collinsville, Illinois.
October 13 - 15, 2011	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania at the David L. Lawrence Convention Center (Consult the Numismatist for details).
October 20 - 22, 2011	Silver Dollar & Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
October 29 - 30, 2011	The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
November 10 – 13, 2011	The Professional Currency Dealers Association will hold the International Currency and Coin Convention in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Crowne Plaza Chicago O'Hare.
November 13, 2011	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association's Annual Fall Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center.
February xx – xx, 2012	The St Louis Numismatic Association will hold their 48th Annual Greater American Coin Fair – 3 Day Show in St. Louis at the Hilton St. Louis Airport Hotel.
March 17, 2012	The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Lebanon Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Lebanon, Missouri at the Mill's Center.
March 25, 2012	The Central Illinois Numismatic Association's Annual Spring Coin Show will be held in Springfield, Illinois at the Northfield Center.
April 18 – 21, 2012	The Central States Numismatic Society's 73rd Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center.
May 10 - 12, 2012	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Denver, Colorado at the Colorado Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).

July 26 - 28, 2012	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 52th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 7 - 11, 2012	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania at the Pennsylvania Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 24 – 27, 2013	The Central States Numismatic Society's 74th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 24 - 27, 2013	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 53rd Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 13 - 17, 2013	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 23 – 26, 2014	The Central States Numismatic Society's 75th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 23 - 26, 2014	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 54th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 5 - 9, 2014	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 22 – 25, 2015	The Central States Numismatic Society's 76th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.
July 22 - 25, 2015	The Missouri Numismatic Society will hold its 55th Annual Coin Show at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.
August 11 - 15, 2015	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money will be held in Chicago/Rosemont, Illinois at the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 27 – 30, 2016	The Central States Numismatic Society's 77th Annual Convention will be held in Chicago/Schaumburg, Illinois at the Renaissance Hotel and Convention Center.

Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.

Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on Chip Vaughn's website (www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp)

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet websites. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are usually held at Mike Pfefferkorn's Numismatic Library, which is located in South St. Louis, but locations vary. Please make sure to check Chip's website for our meeting locations.

2011

September 15	no presenter	Roundtable discussion on inflation and monetary debasement in the ancient world
November 17	David Murrey	Aksumite Coinage

2012

January 19	Michael Godier	Roman Iconography on Medieval Coinage
March 15	Darrell Angleton	The Coinage of Viminacium
May 17	Mike Pfefferkorn	Monies of the European Middle Ages
July 19	Chip Vaughn	Coinage of the Roman Empresses

WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in 4May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

2012

January 8	Carl Garrison	Numismatic Coin Hobby
February 12	Jan Pallares	Numismatic Quiz
March 11	Mike Pfefferkorn	It's a ZOO Out There
April 15*	Al Hortmann	A Numismatic Topic of Interest
May 20*	Joseph Lindell Jr	Collecting First Ladies of the White House
June 10	Steve Erdmann	Coin Collecting
July 8	Juan Castro	Rizal Numismatics; Philippine Republic
August 12	William Vaughan	An Interesting Collection
September 9	Allen Tomey	Numismatics Made Easy
October 14	Tony Troup	Dealing with German Dealers
November 11	Roger Schmidt	Exonumia
December 9	The WCCOFMO	Christmas Party

* Third Sunday of the Month

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website missourinumismaticsociety.org.

2011

August 24	Brigitte Bowers	Investment Aspects of Precious Metals
September 28	Juan Castro	Dr. Rizal
October 26	Chip Vaughn	Collecting Ancient Coins
November 16 **	John Bush	Exonumia - 2011

2012

January 25	Dave Frank	U.S. Half cents
February 22	Sid Nusbaum	U.S. Coins
March 28	Joe Lindell	Images of Native Americans
April 25	Mark Hartford	World Bank Notes
May 23	Morris Killian	Coin Jewelry
June 27	Joel Anderson	Congo, Zaire, Congo
July 26*	Special Guest Presenter	Topic to be Determined
August 22	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
September 26	Chris Sutter	Collecting Walking Liberty Halves on a Budget
October 24	Kathy Skelton	The Numismatics of Halloween – Wolves and Werewolves
November 28	John Bush	Exonumia - 2012

* *Coincides with Coin Show.*

** *Third Wednesday because of Thanksgiving*

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC
SOCIETY**

**invites you to attend our
52nd Annual Coin Festival
July 26th - 28th, 2012**

**The
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
invites you to attend
the
NEXT REGULAR MEETING
which will be held on the fourth
Wednesday
of the month at 7:00 p.m.
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.**

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To Be Held At The Silver Dollar and Rare Coin Exposition
At The Saint Charles Convention Center
One Convention Center Plaza
St. Charles, MO 63303

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